



URMSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1967

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

✓



U R M S T O N      U R B A N      D I S T R I C T      C O U N C I L

Chairman of the Council 1967-68

Councillor W.H.L. Clarke, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967-68

Chairman: Councillor G.Stonier

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A.G.Lowe

Councillors:-

Mrs.G.Bryan, J.P.

K.C.Hardman

G.H.Carnall

Mrs.E.Oglesby, J.P.

Mrs.E.A.Durant

Mrs.R.V.Royle-Higginson, M.B.E., J.P.

R.E.Salthouse

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

W. WOOD, C.S.I.B., R.S.I.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. V. RUMSEY, C.S.I.B., R.S.I.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

A. T. MORGAN, P.H.I.E.B.,

B. HANNA, P.H.I.E.B.,

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert.,

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

R.S.H.S.I.Cert., M.R.S.H.

D. S. CHADWICK, P.H.I.E.B.,

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert., M.R.S.H.

H. L. HASLAM (Pupil)

Smoke Control Assistants:

E. G. STONEHOUSE (Deceased 4.6.67)

J. A. ELSON

J. D. KEVILL

F. BANKS (Commenced 24.7.67)

Chief Clerk:

G. W. BLAKE

Clerks:

E. MARGERISON

(MRS) M. M. BULL

(MISS) J. M. COOPER

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1967

-----

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urmston Urban District Council

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1967.

#### Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population of the district at mid-year 1967 was 43,300, showing no change from the previous year, and only an increase of 232 on the census population in 1961.

#### Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 721 a decrease of 27 on the previous year; of the 721 births, 364 were boys and 357 girls. The adjusted live birth rate was 15.9 per thousand population, which is somewhat lower than the national average for England and Wales which was 17.2 per thousand population.

The number of illegitimate births during the year was 48, i.e. 6.7% of the total live births.

#### Infant Mortality Rate

Twenty infants died during the first year of life giving an infant mortality rate of 28 per thousand live births. This is considerably worse than the rate for the country as a whole, which was 18.3 per thousand live births. It should be pointed out however that for the past four years the infant mortality rate has been considerably below the national average and a

swing of the type obtained this year is not unexpected in relatively small populations, after a few years when the national figure was improved upon.

## Death Rate

There were 461 deaths in the district during the year giving an adjusted death rate of 12.8 per thousand population, slightly above the national average of 11.2.

A perusal of the causes of death table shows that 128 persons died from coronary artery disease and 89 from cancer, these two conditions being the major causes of death. It is perhaps noteworthy that an increasing number of women are succumbing to coronary disease, there being 52 female deaths from this cause recorded during 1967. This is the highest total ever registered in the urban district, and if one accepts stress as a major factor in causation, along with lack of exercise and faulty dietary habits, the question must be posed whether this is a price that women are beginning to pay as a consequence of the change in social pattern as it affects the female sex.

Of the 89 deaths attributed to cancer, the sites most commonly affected were the respiratory system (24), stomach (16), intestine (14), and breast (11). That eleven women should have died from cancer of the breast, most of them in middle life, is perturbing, since this is a site where early diagnosis is practicable and where the results of treatment depend so much on the stage at which it is first seen. Clinic facilities are available for routine examination of the breast, but unfortunately it is extremely difficult to persuade very many women to avail themselves of this simple check-up.

What more can one say about cancer of the respiratory system that hasn't been said in previous reports? Once again 24 persons have died from this disease which in the light of accepted medical knowledge must be classed as a preventable disease in a large proportion of cases. It would appear that the addicted heavy cigarette smoker cannot be convinced of the health risk he runs, either that, or he is prepared to gamble with the ultimate stake, his own life.



## Infectious Diseases

Two notifiable diseases reached epidemic proportions during the year, measles and dysentery. Fortunately, neither was of a very serious nature, but the dysentery outbreak in particular was responsible for a very heavy extra work load being placed on the staff of the department during the months of February and March. The outbreak, associated mainly with infant schools in the district, was due to *Shigellæ Sonnei*, and the disease was confirmed in 549 cases. Since this disease which is relatively mild, seems to be self-limiting, provided reasonable personal hygienic measures are observed, it is very arguable whether the time and energies of so many staff should be diverted to dealing with an incident of this nature. One gets the feeling that there is very little return on the resources deployed in contact tracing, and the submission of specimens for bacteriological examination, but in the light of basic public health training it is difficult to summon up enough courage to resist the time honoured method of dealing with outbreaks of disease due to this organism.

Measles was notified in 607 cases but no death was attributable to the disease. Although the mortality rate from this disease has been very low for many years it is by no means a negligible disease. It has an extremely high nuisance value, and does give rise to quite serious complications. It is therefore very pleasing to report that the Minister of Health, after extensive trials, has decided to release measles vaccine for the routine protection of all susceptible children. This vaccine is now available either from the family doctor or at the local authority clinic, and there is no reason, given the co-operation of parents, why this disease should not be brought under effective control and eventually eliminated.

The one rather disturbing feature relating to infectious disease was the marked increase in whooping cough cases reported. Ninety-six cases were notified compared with ten during the previous year. Some of this increase is doubtless due to better notification since the health staff were involved during the year in assisting the Public Health Laboratory Service in conducting a survey on the incidence and etiology

of the disease. The co-operation of general practitioners was obtained on the early notification of suspicious cases, a number of which were unconfirmed. Nevertheless, there does seem to be a genuine increase in the number of children contracting this disease which raises the question of the efficacy of the present vaccines being used, since a high proportion of the children in the district are fully immunised against the infection.

### Housing

Priority allocation of housing on health grounds continued to be dealt with by confidential report from the family doctor, along with additional information from members of the health department staff. The system has worked satisfactorily and my thanks are due to the medical practitioners in the district for their co-operation.

### Objectionable Odours

With the diversity and extensiveness of industrial plant in the immediate and surrounding district, the release of objectionable odours into the atmosphere takes place, and gives rise to complaints from local residents.

These smells either arise from the nature of the industrial process itself, as a continuous threat to the population, or from a temporary fault in the working of certain plants, when they are of a much more intermittent type.

Whatever the source of the nuisance, complaints are extremely difficult to deal with satisfactorily, since the assessment of odour is singularly subjective, variable in intensity due to differing climatic conditions, which gives rise to difficulty in determining the source. Even when the source is known the powers at the disposal of the health authority are limited, since any action that can be taken legally under the Public Health Act 1936 is subjected to the defence of "the best practicable means" which includes the estimated cost of eliminating the odour. The alternative action of asking the High Court for an injunction at common

law is a lengthy, costly and unpredictable procedure, but is really the only course open against a persistent offender.

Present day legislation is quite inadequate for modern needs and additional statutory power is required to protect the community, who have been very long suffering as far as this nuisance is concerned.

## Noise

An increasing number of complaints about noise are being received by the department. Whether this is due to a genuine increase in the problem, or due to a greater awareness of the public conscience is not easy to say. Whatever the reason, there is no doubt that the noise level is of considerable importance to healthy living, and more attention must be paid to it in the future.

Like odours, noise is of course subjective, its effect on individuals depends on their sensitivity, general health and environmental background. The investigation and assessment of complaints is therefore very difficult, and must in the end depend on the reaction of the population subjected to the noise rather than to individual complainants. Because of the many factors involved a scientific approach to the problem of noise is not easy, and more time and effort is required by field workers in an attempt to establish criteria for acceptable levels of noise in differing locations. Once some reasonable standard is determined, levels above the maximum would require to be abated which could be achieved by modification of the source, or the erection of sound barriers, or absorbents. The only satisfactory solution is of course proper planning and the siting of noise producing industrial plant at some distance from residential accommodation.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and the valuable co-operation received from other departments.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I offer my sincere thanks for their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.



### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area (Statute Acres).....	4,799
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population mid 1967.....	43,300
(Census, 1961).....	43,068
(Census, 1951).....	39,237
Occupied Houses at 31st December 1967.....	14,113
Unoccupied Houses at 31st December, 1967.....	191
Total.....	14,304
Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied (Census 1961)..	13,903
Persons per Acre.....	9.0
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961)..	14,040
Rateable Value (31st December, 1967).....	£2,922,317
Product of ld.Rate (31st March,1968).....	£11,822

# VITAL STATISTICS 1967

## Live Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	336	337	673
Illegitimate.....	28	20	48
Total...	<u>364</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>721</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population(adjusted) 15.9

## Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	3	4	7
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total...	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births..... 14

Deaths: ..... 461

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted) ... 12.8

Respiratory Tuberculosis, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... Nil

Malignant neoplasm, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 2.17

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..... Nil

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	9	9	18
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total...	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 28

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	5	9	14
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 22

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	3	8	11
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.... 17

VITAL STATISTICS  
ENGLAND AND WALES 1967

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,390,800

	Number	Rate
Live Births	* 832,000	17.2 per 1000 population
Stillbirths	* 12,500	14.8 per 1000 total births
Deaths	542,519	11.2 per 1000 population
Infant Mortality	15,267	18.3 per 1000 live births
Neonatal Mortality	10,436	12.5 per 1000 live births
Early Neonatal Mortality	8,947	10.8 per 1000 live births
Perinatal Mortality	21,447	25.4 per 1000 total births

\* Estimated

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	3	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	6	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, (other sites)	18	18	36
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	1	5
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	31	50
Coronary disease, angina	76	52	128
Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
Other heart disease	12	32	44
Other circulatory disease	9	21	30
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Pneumonia	8	5	13
Bronchitis	18	6	24
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	4	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	5	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	5	6
Other defined and ill defined diseases	11	19	30
Motor vehicle accidents	5	4	9
All other accidents	3	5	8
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/>		
Total	222	239	461
	<hr/>		



AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF DEATHS

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
under 1	10	10	20
1 - 4	1	3	4
5 - 14	1	1	2
15 - 24	-	2	2
25 - 34	2	1	3
35 - 44	7	5	12
45 - 54	19	12	31
55 - 64	52	34	86
65 - 74	68	60	128
75 and over	62	111	173
Total	222	239	461

# INFANT MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
1933	13	41	64
1934	21	46	59
1935	15	33	57
1936	22	47	59
1937	31	58	58
1938	14	26	53
1939	27	48	50
1940	24	45	55
1941	34	65	59
1942	34	63	49
1943	37	56	49
1944	37	49	46
1945	18	29	46
1946	21	30	43
1947	28	33	41
1948	20	29	34
1949	21	31	32
1950	13	21	29.8
1951	7	10	29.6
1952	11	21	27.6
1953	9	14	26.8
1954	22	35	25.5
1955	16	25	24.9
1956	22	34	23.8
1957	15	20	23.0
1958	11	16	22.5
1959	13	18.2	22.0
1960	15	19.9	21.7
1961	14	18.1	21.4
1962	22	26.5	21.4
1963	15	17.5	20.9
1964	16	18.9	20.0
1965	11	14.2	19.0
1966	13	17.4	19.0
1967	20	28.0	18.3

# INFANT MORTALITY 1967

Causes of Death of Infants under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 year
Collapse of Lungs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hydrocephalus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Interstitial Pneumonitis	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Spina Bifida	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Number of Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births
1933	1	3.06	4.23
1934	1	2.11	4.41
1935	3	6.32	3.93
1936	3	6.10	3.81
1937	6	10.83	3.11
1938	1	1.79	3.08
1939	Nil	-	2.93
1940	2	3.57	2.16
1941	1	1.85	2.23
1942	4	7.05	2.01
1943	2	2.93	2.29
1944	2	2.60	1.93
1945	Nil	-	1.79
1946	Nil	-	1.43
1947	1	1.18	1.17
1948	Nil	-	1.02
1949	2	2.91	0.98
1950	1	1.57	0.86
1951	1	1.62	0.79
1952	Nil	-	0.72
1953	Nil	-	0.76
1954	Nil	-	0.69
1955	1	1.55	0.64
1956	1	1.49	0.56
1957	Nil	-	0.47
1958	1	1.42	0.43
1959	Nil	-	0.38
1960	Nil	-	0.39
1961	1	1.27	0.33
1962	Nil	-	0.35
1963	1	1.15	0.28
1964	1.	1.15	0.25
1965	1	1.28	0.25
1966	Nil	-	0.26
1967	Nil	-	0.20



DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1967

Site of Disease and Age at Death

Cancer (Site)	At all ages (years)	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Bladder	5	-	-	1	4
Bowel	1	-	-	-	1
Brain	1	-	-	-	1
Breast	11	-	1	6	4
Bronchus	24	-	-	12	12
Carcinomatosis	3	-	-	1	2
Cervix	1	-	-	1	-
Colon	10	-	1	1	8
Liver	5	-	-	4	1
Ovary	3	-	-	2	1
Pancreas	1	-	-	-	1
Prostate	1	-	-	-	1
Rectum	4	-	-	1	3
Spine	1	-	-	-	1
Stomach	16	-	-	6	10
Uterus	2	-	-	1	1
Totals	89	-	2	36	51

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Four thousand and forty examinations were carried out during the year, made up as follows:-

#### Milk:-

Methylene Blue Test.....	14
Phosphatase Test.....	14
Turbidity Test.....	6
Ice-Cream.....	15
Iced Lollies.....	2
Faeces.....	3,989

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Flooding was experienced in certain parts of Trafford Park and the cause of this was eventually traced to the collapse of a section of the sewer. Repair work was executed and an internal television inspection of selected lengths of this sewer has been carried out in order to ascertain more accurately the extent of the deterioration which has taken place.

A number of lesser stoppages and partial stoppages in sewers have been dealt with during the year, some of which required the services of specialists with their particular equipment. As a result of this the Council is purchasing similar equipment for its own use in the future.

### SWIMMING BATHS

During the year seven samples of water from the swimming pool were submitted for chemical analysis and two samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The results in each case showed the water to be quite safe for bathing purposes.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of Middens.....	Nil
" " Privy Closets.....	Nil
" " Pail Closets.....	Nil
" " Dry Ashpits (excluding middens)...	Nil
" " Movable Ashbins for Refuse.....	15,318
" " Trough Closets.....	Nil
" " Waste-water Closets.....	4
" " Fresh-water Closets.....	14,620

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Details of the action taken by the public health inspectors in relation to the provision and proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences in mechanical factories and also in respect of cleanliness, drainage of floors, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in non-mechanical factories are given in the tables on page eighteen.

Twenty outworkers were recorded during the year, under section 133 of the Act, all of whom were engaged in the making of wearing apparel. All outworkers homes were visited by the public health inspectors and found to be satisfactory.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## PART I

### Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	6	6	Nil	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	146	100	Nil	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	14	14	Nil	Nil
Total	166	120	Nil	Nil

### Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of Cases				Occu- piers prose- cuted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (sec.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Sec.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## H O U S I N G

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Council	12	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	221	Nil

(2) Total number of Council-owned dwellings at end  
of year..... 2,362

(3) Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	275
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.....	745
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.....	122
(ii) Dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.....	58

(4) Clearance Areas

Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year:

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation.....	4
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	21
(c) Number of families displaced.....	10

- (5) Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas:-
- |                                                                                                                        |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957..... | Nil |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
- (6) Unfit Houses Closed..... Nil
- (7) Unfit Houses Made Fit:-
- |                                                                  |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| (a) By owners after informal action by the Local Authority.....  | 12 |
| (b) After service of formal notice under Public Health Acts..... | 3  |
- (8) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-
- |                                                                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation (Sections 48, 17(2), 46) | Nil |
| Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Sections 34 or 53)....     | Nil |
- (9) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-
- |                                                                                                             |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in Confirmed Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders..... | Nil |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
- (10) Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.
- |                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Action during the year..... | None |
|-----------------------------|------|

(11)	House Purchase and Housing Act,1959 and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants:-	
	(a) Applications submitted to local authority...	26
	(b) Applications approved by local authority....	20
	(c) Work completed.....	15
(12)	Housing Act,1957, Section 92:-	
	Action taken during the year.....	None
(13)	Number of back-to-back houses.....	Nil
(14)	Number of Houses without through-ventilation....	Nil
(15)	Number of Camping Sites.....	Nil
(16)	Number of Caravans permanently occupied.....	Nil
(17)	Number of Common Lodging Houses.....	Nil
(18)	Number of Underground Rooms.....	Nil
(19)	Number of Canal Boats inspected.....	Nil
(20)	Sufficiency of Supply of Houses:-	
	Number of families on waiting list for Council houses at 31st December, 1967.....	284
(21)	Number of Houses without satisfactory internal water supply.....	Nil
(22)	Number of Houses without separate closet accommodation.....	Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, one hundred and fifty-seven samples were sent to the public analyst for examination and details of these are given in the following tables.

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adulteration
<u>FOOD:</u>			
Alcoholic Beverages	4	-	-
Bread	5	2	40.0
Chocolate Confectionery	1	-	-
Fish Products - paste	2	-	-
Fish Products	1	-	-
Flour Confectionery	2	-	-
Fruit - canned	3	2	66.6
Fruit - dried	3	-	-
Ice-cream	4	-	-
Meat Products - canned	3	3	100.0
Meat Products - pies	11	3	27.0
Meat Products - sausages	10	3	30.0
Meat Products - others	16	1	6.3
Milk - for compositional analysis	31	-	-
Milk - products	2	1	50.0
Preserves	1	1	100.0
Puddings	6	-	-
Soft Drinks	11	1	9.1
Spices, condiments & herbs	13	-	-
Spirits	6	-	-
Vegetable Products-canned	4	-	-
Vegetable Products-dried	3	-	-
Total Foods	142	17	12.0



Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
<u>DRUGS:</u>			
Aneurin Hydrochloride Tabs.B.P.	1	1	100.0
Barbitone Sodium Tablets	1	-	-
Beecham Powders	1	-	-
Epsom Salts B.P.	1	-	-
Gentian Violet Solution BPC	1	1	100.0
Iron Jelloids	1	-	-
Iron - Ox Tablets	1	-	-
Kruschen Salts	1	-	-
Lanoxin Digoxin 0.25mg.	1	-	-
Phensic Tablets	1	-	-
Redoxin Ascorbic Acid Tabs.B.P.	1	-	-
Serpasil Tablets	1	-	-
Soap Spirit B.P.C.	1	-	-
Spirit of Ammonia	1	1	100.0
Surgical Spirit	1	-	-
Total Drugs	15	3	20.0
TOTAL FOODS AND DRUGS	157	20	12.7

MILK:

The average composition of the thirty-one milk samples submitted during the year was as follows:-

Milk other than Channel Islands: (26 samples)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>Min.Requirements</u>
Fat %	3.63	3.00
Non Fatty Solids %	8.74	8.50
Total Solids %	12.37	11.50

Channel Island Milk: (3 samples)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>Min.Requirements</u>
Fat %	4.54	4.00
Non Fatty Solids %	8.98	8.50
Total Solids %	13.52	12.50

The samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise irregular are listed in the following tables:-

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Beef Sausage (complaint)	Embedded in one of the sausages was a piece of bitumen reinforced brown paper.	Legal proceedings taken £5. fine imposed.
Pork Pie (complaint)	Embedded in the meat filling of the pork pie was a filter tipped cigarette end. The condition of it was consistent with it having been in the pie before cooking. Also present in the pie were numerous pig bristles.	Legal proceedings taken £5. fine imposed.
Food Scraps (complaint)	Sample submitted contained a tangled mass of fine copper wire, mixed intimately with fragments of cooked potato. The object had probably been cooked in the pie.	Plea of "Guilty". Fined £5. plus £12.6.0d. costs.
Apricots (complaint)	The apricots were quite unfit for consumption. Results of analysis for metallic contaminants showed an excess of tin and lead.	Vendors pleaded warranty. Case dismissed.
Sliced Loaf (complaint)	Part of a seal or driving belt, probably from the baking machinery was present in the loaf.	Warning letter sent to bakery.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Potted Beef	The meat content was only 90% compared with a standard of 95% recommended by Proposals for Regulations for Fish and Meat Spreadable Products.	Further samples to be taken.
Pork Luncheon Mat (complaint)	In a corner of one of the slices of the meat was a bundle of hog fibres with attached skin canners.	Warning letter sent to
Corned Beef (complaint)	Half of the total meat surface was covered by a thick grey mould.	Legal proceedings pending.
Strawberry Jam (complaint)	Dead wasp present on the paper liner of jam. Mould present was associated mainly with this paper liner.	Manufacturers sent warning letter.
Golden Orange Drink (complaint)	Contained a large amount of mineral grease.	Action pending.
Pineapple Chunks (complaint)	Contained an insect identified as a Hive Bee (Apis Mellifera). Can showed considerable signs of etching and fruit contained 230 ppm. tin compared with recommended maximum 250 ppm.	Packer and Importers notified.
Real Fruit Yoghurt (complaint)	Contained the body of an insect identified as a weevil (otiorrhynchus Sulcatus)	Legal proceedings pending.
Sliced Loaf (complaint)	The loaf was in an advanced mouldy condition.	Legal proceedings pending.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Beef Sausage	These sausage were contaminated both externally and internally with small particles of metal identified as zinc.	Manufacturers notified, premises and equipment inspected.
Part of a Steak Pudding (complaint)	Contained a filter tipped cigarette end.	Warning letter sent to bakery.
Gentian Violet Solution B.P.C.	The bottle should be a coloured fluted glass stoppered one and should be labelled "For External use Only" per B.P.C. Actually the B.P.C. does not include a preparation of this description but the sample complied with the standard for Gentian Violet Paint B.P.C.	Vendor interviewed.
Spirit of Ammonia	Sample contained 0.90% W/v free ammonia compared with the B.P.C. standard of 1.12% - 1.25% W/v for free ammonia in aromatic spirit of ammonia.	Vendor interviewed.
Sausage	Contaminated with numerous patches of a greenish mould growth identified as a member of the penicillium group.	Legal proceedings pending.
Aneurin Hydrochloride Tablets BP 10mg.	Did not satisfy the B.P. uniformity of weight test, three tablets being outside the B.P. limit of $\pm 7.5$ per cent of the average weight of 20 tablets.	Vendor interviewed and manufacturers notified.



Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Stewed Steak	Contained a fly resembling the common house fly ( <i>Musca Domestica</i> ). The fly had undergone heat treatment and was embedded in the steak in such a way that contamination could not have taken place after the can had been opened.	Fined £5. and costs.
<p><u>PRESERVATIVES:</u></p> <p>Sixty-two samples were examined for preservative comprising three alcoholic beverages, one bacon, one black pudding, one cola and rum, two dates, one dried peas, one dry ginger, one ginger beer, two ice lollies, thirty milk, four mincemeat, one salami sausage, three sausage, two sausage meat, six soft drinks, one steak and kidney, one stoned raisins and one tonic water.</p> <p>None of the samples contravened the Regulations.</p>		



## PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS

Owing to the increasing public concern regarding the contamination of foodstuffs by pesticide residues, the Association of Public Analysts prepared a draft scheme whereby interested Food and Drugs authorities could undertake a systematic survey. This was intended to indicate whether foodstuffs in common use were in fact being contaminated and the extent of any contamination. The original scheme was submitted for comment to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who suggested certain modifications with the object of increasing the value of the results. For purposes of the scheme the authorities participating in the local survey were Eccles, Sale, Stretford, Urmston, Worsley and Salford.

The analytical procedure used is a complex one involving the following stages:-

1. Extraction of the pesticide residue from the foodstuff.
2. Clean-up of the extract from interfering substances.
3. Identification of any residues present in the cleaned-up extract.
4. Estimation of the amount of residue present.

A total of 64 samples was taken by all six authorities and of these 46, or 72 per cent contained measurable amounts of organo chlorine compounds. Benzene hexachloride was the most widely occurring one followed by dieldrin and D.D.T. Although the very high proportion of positive results indicates the widespread existence of these compounds it must be interpreted realistically and in the light of the extreme sensitivity of the method, which will detect less than one part in ten thousand million parts. At present there are no standards in this country controlling the levels of organo chlorine pesticide levels in food but the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has recommended certain limits for aldrin and dieldrin in various classes of food, including one of 3 parts per thousand million for liquid milk. One sample (Worsley milk) was higher than this recommended level

and contained 4.5 parts per thousand million. In all other cases the levels found were well below any recommended figure or any tolerance level in existence in other countries - for example in the United States or in Denmark - in fact for the purpose of the National Survey many of the results have, in accordance with the suggested practice, been returned as zero.

As regards organo phosphorus pesticides, the analytical procedures are much less sensitive and there are also complications caused by the breakdown of the compound in the food. As a result, although it is possible to detect significant levels it is not possible to do so as low as those recorded for the organo chlorine compounds.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Acute Poliomyelitis

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis since 1933:-

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	9	17
1948	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
1950	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	9
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1952	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
1953	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	4	11
1954	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
1957	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS										65 and over
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	
Dysentery	549	12	24	30	36	44	249	55	16	83	-	-
Food Poisoning	9	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	607	20	70	87	118	79	217	11	4	1	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	10	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - (Respiratory)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
Tuberculosis - (Other)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	96	4	7	15	17	11	33	5	1	3	-	-
Total	1285	39	102	133	172	134	510	72	29	87	6	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING 1967

Month	Dysentery	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Total
January	14	-	-	-	190	-	-	4	208
February	428	1	1	-	151	1	-	17	599
March	89	-	1	-	55	-	3	11	159
April	11	-	-	-	55	-	1	13	80
May	2	-	-	5	83	1	2	13	106
June	2	-	-	1	42	-	1	14	60
July	-	-	-	-	20	-	2	6	28
August	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	10
September	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	6
October	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	10	13
November	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
December	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6
Total	549	1	2	9	607	5	10	96	1279



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1958-67

Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever	10	21	27	11	2	7	13	18	13	27	14.9
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	.1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	6	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	1.9
Pneumonia(Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	5	3	2	-	2	23	5	11	15	20	8.6
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.1
Dysentery	549	4	3	33	8	100	249	303	-	25	127.4
Erysipelas	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	1.5
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.2
Measles	607	514	363	607	765	62	801	238	346	447	475.0
Whooping Cough	96	10	15	23	8	1	7	77	64	6	30.7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	20	5	2.8
Food Poisoning	9	-	-	-	4	10	51	-	2	1	7.7
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	.3
Total	1279	553	417	674	789	206	1140	655	461	538	671.2

# TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1967

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5-14 yrs.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	5		1		Nil		1	

# TUBERCULOSIS

## New Cases and Mortality 1933-67

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1933	10	12	7	9	5	3	-	1
1934	17	8	11	5	6	7	3	2
1935	12	7	4	6	4	6	3	-
1936	12	11	6	8	5	2	1	1
1937	10	16	10	7	6	8	2	3
1938	17	11	9	12	7	4	3	2
1939	18	14	11	9	7	4	4	-
1940	22	14	9	8	10	9	-	1
1941	18	10	7	10	3	2	2	1
1942	19	10	10	8	1	1	1	1
1943	19	10	16	12	4	-	1	1
1944	13	12	5	7	9	3	1	1
1945	17	11	6	10	5	4	2	1
1946	20	8	2	1	10	4	-	1
1947	15	5	4	7	4	4	-	2
1948	17	10	3	5	5	4	-	1
1949	12	12	1	6	5	6	-	-
1950	13	6	-	2	6	-	2	-
1951	18	8	4	1	5	1	1	-
1952	16	5	2	1	6	2	-	-
1953	12	12	2	3	4	-	-	-
1954	11	7	-	4	4	1	1	-
1955	6	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
1956	13	6	1	-	6	1	-	-
1957	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
1958	9	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
1959	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	-
1960	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1961	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
1962	6	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
1963	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1964	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
1965	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
1967	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the  
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1967  
-----

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Urmston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The work of the department has proceeded satisfactorily during the year without undue incident, and although every section has been fully occupied the staff engaged in the prevention of atmospheric pollution has, probably by the very nature of this work, been more in the public eye.

The operation of the Food and Drugs Act and associated legislation gave rise to the usual difficulties, and a number of outstandingly bad cases were brought before the courts for resolution.

The removal and disposal of domestic, trade and garden waste throughout the area was effected in a weekly cycle and, although the labour situation was by no means all that could be desired, disturbances in the service could be largely attributed to holidays, weather and the rising incidence of sickness.

During the year the report of the O & M team employed by the Council made pointed comment on the production and content of previous annual reviews, and in light of these criticisms the matter included in the following pages is substantially factual, with reflections and explanations largely excluded.

May I again express my thanks to members of the staff of the department for their work and help during the year, and also to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WOOD,  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

## THE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

The two following tables indicate the work of the public health inspectors under this head, including notices served:-

Nature of Complaint	Number Received	Confirmed
Accumulations	34	31
Animals, Poultry, etc.	3	2
Atmospheric Pollution (all sources)	56	46
Dirty Premises	1	1
Factories	1	1
Flooding	18	18
Food	24	20
Housing Defects	64	55
Noise	21	14
Obstructed Drains	68	67
Overcrowding	-	-
Other Vermin	139	136
Rats and Mice	243	201
Miscellaneous	36	25
	708	617

### NOTICES

Notices served during the year comprised:-

Informal

Statutory

195

128

Work was carried out without notice at seventy-four premises.



# INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The total number of visits made by the Council's Public Health Inspectors for all purposes is set out below:-

Accumulations	147
Animals	62
Caravans, etc.	25
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	39
Ditches and Watercourses	10
Drainage Works (New Buildings)	1,438
"    "    (Existing Buildings)	739
Dwelling Houses - re Complaints	474
re Overcrowding	20
re Infectious Diseases	2,562
re Dirty and Verminous	39
re Housing Acts	505
re Rent Act	12
re Improvement Grants	73
re Miscellaneous	99
Factories, (Mechanical, Non-Mechanical, Outworkers)	369
Flooding of Cellars, etc.	38
Food Premises	629
Hairdressers	7
Ice-Cream Premises, Vehicles, etc.	35
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	203
Market, Fairs, etc.	52
Mortuary	3
Noise	125
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	447
Petroleum	124
Public Cleansing - Council Refuse Tip	204
Other Visits	300
Private Tips	56
Council Transport (Refuse)	73
Public Conveniences and Conveniences in Licensed Premises and Food Premises	99
Licensed Premises, etc.	41
Rodent Control and Disinfestation	501
Sampling Visits	294
Schools	5
Sewers	552
Shops Act	36
Smoke Control and Atmospheric Pollution	991
Swimming Baths (Water Samples & General Visits)	28
Special Visits - Work in Progress, etc.	205
Towns Water Supply and Factory Supply	10
Miscellaneous	362
	<hr/> 12,033
Smoke Control Areas - Visits made by Survey Assistants	4,246
	<hr/> 16,279
TOTAL	

# HOUSING ACTS 1957 - 1964

The ensuing data shows the department's effective work in connection with demolition and rehousing:-

(a) <u>CLEARANCE AREAS &amp; INDIVIDUALLY UNFIT HOUSES</u>					
Action and Number of Houses			Inspected	Reported or Represented	Result
C.A.	-	4	1966	1967	Pending
C.A.	-	4	1967	-	-
I.U.H.	-	1	1966	1967	Time & Place Notice 1967. Undertaking to repair subsequently accepted.
I.U.H.	-	5	1967	1967	Demolition Orders 1967.
I.U.H.	-	2	1967	1967	Demolition Orders 1967.
I.U.H.	-	2	1967	1967	Demolition Orders 1967.
I.U.H.	-	1	1967	1967	Undertaking not to relet part of building 1967.
I.U.H.	-	2	1967	1967	Demolition Orders pending.
I.U.H.	-	1	1967	Pending	-

(b) STANDARD GRANTS  
Houses Inspected = 25

(c) PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AREA  
Houses Inspected = 34

(d) FIRE ESCAPES = 2

NOTE: Statutory Housing Table - see Medical Officers Report pages numbered nineteen to twenty-one.

# HOUSING DEFECTS (Detailed Analysis)

Description	Out- standing 1966	Recorded	Remedied	Out- standing 1967
Ceiling Plaster	2	7	9	-
Dampness	19	52	38	33
Eavesgutters R.W.P's etc.	22	41	37	26
Fireplaces, Grates, etc.	6	2	6	2
Floors	6	3	9	-
Roofs	21	35	36	20
Sinks, Lavatory Basins, etc.	4	3	5	2
Walls (pointing etc.)	14	8	21	1
Walls, Plaster	5	12	11	6
W.C.'s. Soilpipes, etc.	5	5	8	2
Windows	25	35	40	20
Woodwork	11	1	5	7
Yards, Paths	1	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	4	5	7	2
Total	145	211	233	123

The foregoing figures do not include defects found in dwellings inspected under the following heads:-

Rent Act 1957

Standard Grant Applications

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

-----

RENT ACT 1957

During the year one undertaking was given by a landlord.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act

Under the provisions of this Act a wide range of samples were obtained and submitted for analysis. Arising from these examinations, together with other miscellaneous complaints, seven cases were reported to Committee and proceedings authorised, which were later taken before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

A full classified account of this work is contained within the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food Hygiene

Inspectors of the department have continued the very necessary checks under this head, six hundred and twenty-nine inspections have been made, sixteen warning letters issued and in one case legal proceedings were initiated and penalties imposed.



## Food Preparation and Manufacture

Thirty-two premises were the subject of registration under the provisions of the Urmston Urban District Council Act, 1953 and these covered such businesses as fish frying, preparation of cooked meats, pies, sausages, etc. Two factories, one engaged in the manufacture of meat pies and one in the preparation, processing and canning of a variety of foods, were inspected at regular intervals, and the work carried on there was given the closest attention by the inspector concerned.

## Cold Stores, Trafford Park

Inspection and sampling, as and when necessary, of food-stuffs held here continued throughout the period.

## Food Hawking, Registration, etc.

Under the provision of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938, ten hawkers of foodstuffs and premises associated therewith were registered with the Council.

## Meat Production

There was no slaughterhouse operating within the area during the year, butchers' meat was imported from outside the area.

## Poultry Inspection

A food factory situated within the district again continued operations in the preparation of large numbers of broiler chickens, and regular inspections were carried out. Inspectors employed by the department are being enabled to obtain instruction and information by attendance at courses on this subject arranged at the University of Salford.



Details of the activities of the Company concerned are as follows:-

1. Number of poultry premises within the district..... 1
2. Number of visits to these premises..... 77
3. Total number of birds processed during the year.....313,633
4. Type of birds processed.....Broilers
5. Percentage of birds condemned as unfit for human consumption..... .88%

#### Food Condemnation

Details are set out as under of all foodstuffs, the subject of voluntary surrender to inspectors of the department.

No official seizures were found necessary.

	<u>Quantities</u>		
	Tons	Cwt.	Lb.
Meat	-	2	65
Cooked Meat & Meat Products	-	-	45
Canned Meats	-	5	66
Other Canned Foods	1	6	48
Other Foods	3	16	29
Total	5	11	29

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Category	Number of Premises	No. of Premises Complying with		Number of Premises to which Reg.19 applies
		Regulation 16 (wash-hand basin)	Regulation 19 (Sinks)	
Grocers	61	53	61	61
Greengrocers and Fruiterers, etc.	28	20	28	28
Fishmonger	1	-	1	1
Butchers and Meat Shops	29	27	29	29
Bakers and Confectioners	21	19	21	21
Fried Fish Shops	12	11	12	12
Sugar Confectionery, (mainly)	41	37	38 *	39
Licensed Premises Clubs, Canteens, Restuarants, Cafes School Meals, Hotels, Works Canteens, etc.	119	114	119	119
Totals	312	281	309	310

\* with the exception of two warehouses and four lock-ups, all sugar confectionery premises are small businesses attached to dwelling houses with wash-hand basins and sinks convenient to shop premises.

The number of food premises registered are as under:-

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	Number at 31.12.67.
Manufacturers or dealer in ice-cream	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 89	116
Fish Fryer	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 87	12
Manufacturer of Sausages and cooked meats	- do -	20
Food Hawkers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938 Section 115	10

## Control of Milk Supplies

Sampling of milk was carried out during the year to ascertain and to secure effective heat treatment of supplies retailed in the area, and further to ensure satisfactory bacteriological standards.

Results of these tests are indicated below:-

BIOLOGICAL (T.B.)			METHYLENE BLUE			PHOSPHATASE			TURBIDITY		
No.	Pos.	Neg.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
Nil	-	-	14	13	1	14	14	-	6	6	-

## Ice-Cream

The following samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination:-

NUMBER OF SAMPLES	METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADE			
	1	2	3	4
15	15	-	-	-
2 Iced Lollies - Coliform organisms not isolated				

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Industrial

The most significant problem arising during the year was the proposals of the Shell Group of Companies to extend their works on the district's south westerly boundary and to provide for greatly increased steam raising capacity and the erection of a 400ft. chimney stack.

The expansion to the degree envisaged of a huge chemical complex of this nature, with all the associated difficulties and affecting a wide area, was considered of such moment that the Council, in collaboration with a number of other interested local authorities, made vigorous representations to the central authority.

During the period under review the Council also decided, in association with two other local authorities, to take certain action in relation to a long continuing odour nuisance arising from the premises of a Company in the Trafford Park area.

### Domestic

Smoke Control Order No. 5 came into operation on the 1st October, 1967 and thereby added 1,401 premises to the area already smokeless. Smoke Control Order No.6 will become operative on the 1st July, 1968 and comprises 1,664 premises.

It is anticipated that a further Order, including 1,512 properties, will be made and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government early in the new year. The survey of Area No.9 is proceeding.

The Joint Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (area South-West from Manchester) has continued its work, and arising therefrom your Inspector is enabled to reproduce the following graphs and tables.

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Tons per square mile per month  
1966/1967

Month	Bowfell Road Flixton		Ashburton Chemical Works Trafford Park	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
January ...	16.32	9.91	32.50	28.27
February ...	18.09	18.44*	37.68	72.43*
March ...	37.25	20.77	49.64	50.56
April ...	17.04	13.32	44.18	31.92
May ...	30.76	22.79	58.82	34.39
June ...	19.93	10.92	46.52	29.71
July ...	35.30	13.53	38.13	28.42
August ...	17.03	13.14	59.33	18.10
September ...	14.08	9.89	59.40*	27.85
October ...	14.32	10.61	31.21	17.95
November ...	26.93	13.51	42.86	29.16
December ...	22.09	14.11	40.61	29.68

\* Bottle contained some iron rust



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
expressed as mgms SO<sub>3</sub>/day/100 cm<sup>2</sup>  
Monthly Results 1966/1967

Month	Bowfell Road		Sewage Works Davyhulme		Barton Power Station	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
January ...	3.04	1.81	4.60	3.05	4.94	2.83
February ...	2.47	1.81	4.37	3.26	0.58	2.23
March ...	1.40	1.35	2.35	2.23	1.75	-
April ...	2.78	1.73	4.57	2.45	7.29	4.62
May ...	0.96	1.62	1.81	2.51	1.80	4.03
June ...	0.96	0.82	1.78	1.55	2.92	1.86
July ...	0.98	0.62	2.08	1.21	2.92	1.14
August ...	1.09	0.80	2.26	1.43	2.15	1.48
September ...	1.02	1.01	1.07	1.66	2.32	2.31
October ...	1.82	1.17	3.19	1.75	4.60	1.76
November ...	2.16	2.10	3.41	3.52	6.41	7.70
December ...	1.63	1.72	2.38	2.51	2.09	2.84

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>  
Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1966/1967

1. Site: Edward Wood Company, Limited, Trafford Park.

Month	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)
January	225	243	668	956	28	32	366	282	656	739	198	43
February	157	129	788	624	28	36	316	261	802	538	167	86
March	43	53	72	148	16	12	318	245	603	373	113	93
April	99	75	400	216	24	28	267	214	540	386	63	72
May	65	62	168	168	8	20	271	242	439	394	163	117
June	55	43	72	92	28	12	193	194	226	292	141	74
July	51	33	164	88	20	8	155	176	258	595	72	74
August	71	40	256	96	28	8	191	157	344	263	86	57
September	139	68	504	152	8	4	249	182	452	305	143	60
October	205	39	632	84	36	8	241	235	488	415	73	128
November	59	173	164	596	-	24	242	237	386	515	122	50
December	156	213	744	920	32	36	201	197	624	818	43	26

A = Average  
H = Highest  
L = Lowest

(a) = 1966  
(b) = 1967

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>  
Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1966/1967

2. Site: Public Health Department, Urmston.

Month	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)
January	186	297	508	1140	48	68	45	153	164	412	-	27
February	197	184	824	664	36	48	135	155	353	425	-	-
March	49	65	96	232	16	24	125	98	332	270	7	27
April	127	103	464	344	28	32	154	142	549	310	25	16
May	98	85	260	200	8	32	76	106	241	324	15	-
June	60	45	140	96	4	12	61	75	216	130	-	34
July	45	36	186	108	-	8	75	65	196	174	13	-
August	81	61	228	160	20	16	140	74	244	153	65	21
September	148	97	560	348	12	24	139	120	286	321	22	-
October	293	61	756	160	56	28	226	50	577	104	16	14
November	81	397	400	1256	-	36	178	291	509	1047	-	16
December	194	242	528	912	-	32	173	188	500	509	74	35

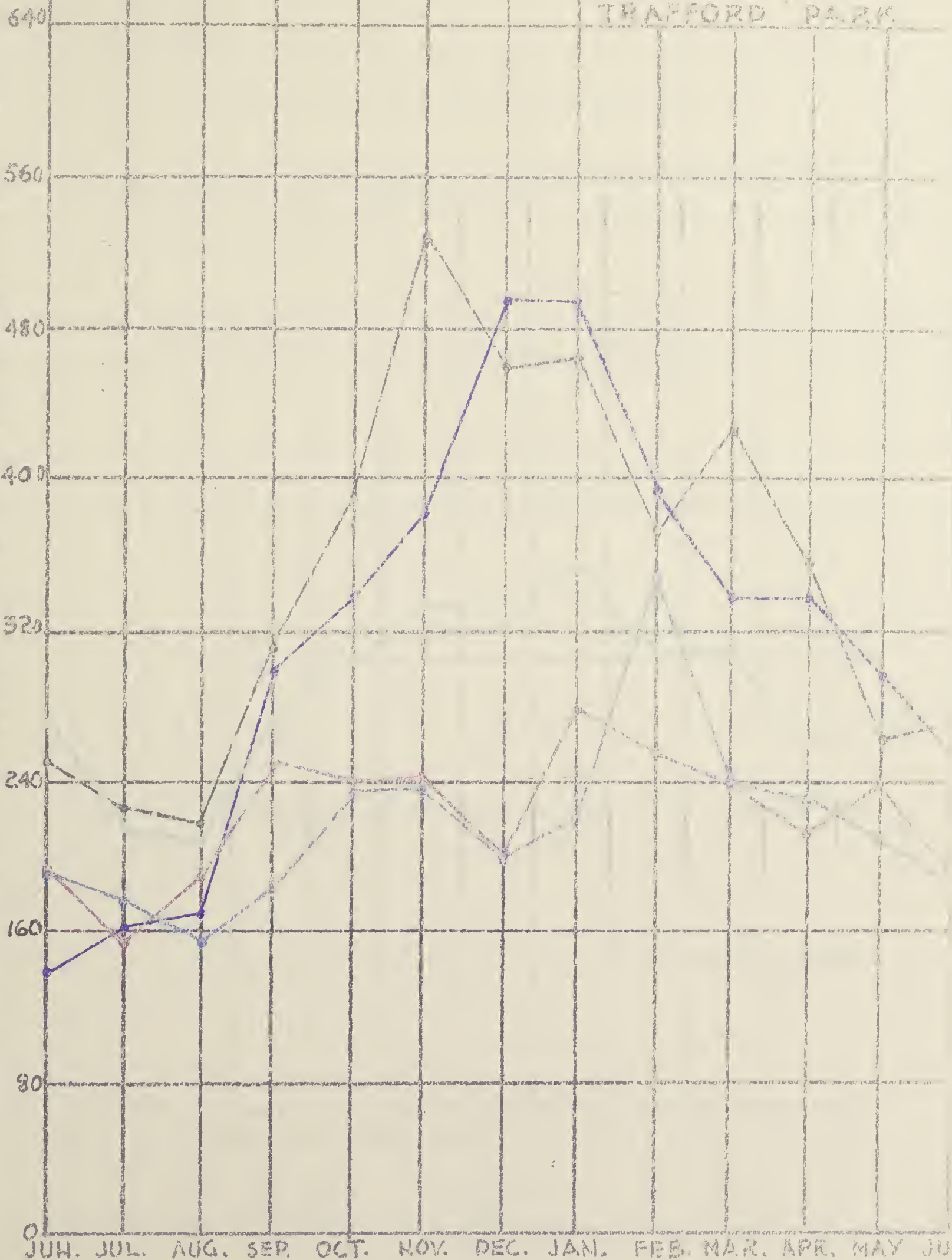
A = Average  
H = Highest  
L = Lowest

$\left. \begin{matrix} (a) \\ (b) \end{matrix} \right\} = 1966$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} (a) \\ (b) \end{matrix} \right\} = 1967$

(AVERAGE FIGURES FOR EACH MONTH SHOWN)

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

READINGS TAKEN FROM  
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
SITUATED AT EDWARD  
WOOD & CO., LTD.,  
TRAFFORD PARK.



—•— 1963-1964

- - - 1964-1965

..... 1965-1966

..... 1965-1966



(AVERAGE FIGURES FOR EACH MONTH SHOWN)  
SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

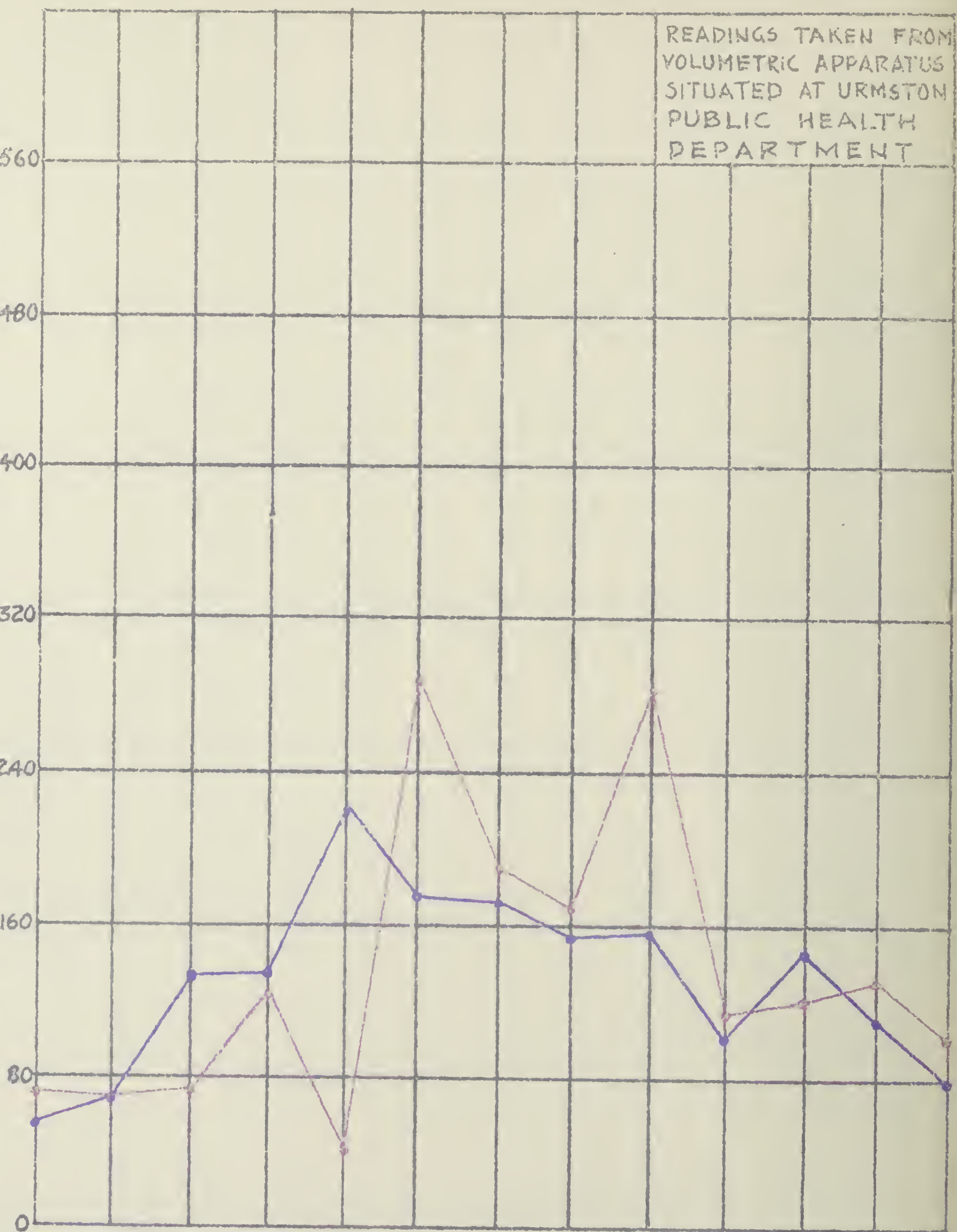
READINGS TAKEN FROM  
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
SITUATED AT URMSTON  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT

560  
480  
400  
320  
240  
160  
80  
0

JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN.

1966 - 1967

1967 - 1968





OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Visits and inspections made in this connection totalled four hundred and forty-seven and seventy written communications were sent to employers, occupiers or owners drawing attention to existing contraventions of the Act. Full details of the work are as follows:-

Premises registered during the year 1967.	25
Total registered premises at end of 1967.	349
Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during 1967.....	80
Total number of persons employed.....	1,458
Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises.....	447
Number of premises in which contraventions were found and occupiers informed.....	69
Number of premises found to be satisfactory in all respects.....	11
Total number of contraventions.....	245

The contraventions found covered fifteen sections of the Act, as follows:-

s. 4 Cleanliness.....	11	s.14 Sanitary Accommodation	1
s. 5 Overcrowding.....	1	s.16 Floors, Passages, Stairs.....	19
s. 6 Temperature.....	44	s.17 Fencing of Machinery..	4
s. 7 Ventilation.....	5	s.24 First-Aid Equipment...	36
s. 9 Sanitary Conveniences...	17	s.49 Notice of Employment..	22
s.10 Washing Facilities.....	15	s.50 Information for Employees.....	58
s.11 Supply of Drinking Water	1		
s.12 Accommodation for Clothing.....	8		
s.13 Sitting Facilities.....	3		

Accidents reported..... 4

## ENQUIRIES INTO INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases continue to decline year by year, and in consequence time spent by public health inspectors in this field is greatly reduced. There were however sporadic outbreaks of gastro-intestinal trouble during the year which for short periods made it necessary for inspectors to devote more than average time to the work.

## DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

Terminal disinfection following a case of infectious disease is now a rarity, as is the use of steam disinfection. The apparatus operated by the Salford Corporation is made use of whenever necessary in case of certain parasitic infestations.

The public again made extensive use of the free disinfestation service operated by the department, the following gives some indication of the work carried out by the employee engaged on rodent control and general disinfestation:-

### Disinfestation (Premises Treated)

Council Dwellings.....	48
Other                   "	..... <u>84</u>
Total	<u><u>132</u></u>

# Rodent Control

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.....	15620	16
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.....	373	2
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats.....	212	2
(ii) Mice.....	106	Nil
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.....	212	14
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats.....	27	Nil
(ii) Mice.....	14	Nil

## SHOPS ACTS, 1950-1965

The Urmston authority is responsible for enforcing these Acts, including those sections relating to the Closing Hours of Shops, and the Public Health Department carry out the practical functions required in this connection.

The inspection of shop premises was again effected co-extensively with the work imposed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and, in general, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections continued during the year under this head, the task being the responsibility of a district public health inspector. Details of this work are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The sites and facilities provided for public use are as follows:-

Situation	Males			Females	
	W.C.s	Urinals	Washing Facilities	W.C.s	Washing Facilities
Atkinson Road	2	6	Hot & Cold water	3	Hot & Cold water
Church Road	2	2	None	3	None
Davyhulme Circle	2	3	None	3	Cold Water only
Flixton Village	1	3	Hot & Cold water	2	Hot & Cold water
Moorside Road	1	1	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water
Mosley Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	2	Cold Water only
Tenax Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	1	None
Woodsend Park	1	3	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Three persons are now registered with the Council as scrap metal dealers. The remaining provisions of this Act are enforceable by the police.



## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

As the baths are now open for swimming throughout the year, sampling of the water is being carried out at regular intervals. The examinations, both chemical and bacteriological, generally give very satisfactory results, from which it is reasonable to assume that there is no likelihood of a hazard to health.

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

During the period under review the Health Committee approved the issue of seventy-five licences in relation to the storage of 764,063 gallons of petroleum spirit, and one licence covering the keeping of 12,000 lb. of calcium carbide.

Installations were subject to inspection, and in general the Council's regulations were complied with. No accident or untoward incident occurred during the year.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection of Household Refuse

This vital service was continued throughout the period and with very minor exceptions (holidays, etc.) the turn round period was maintained at weekly intervals. Local residents made much use of the free service given by the department in relation to unwanted household impedimenta and at times this fully occupied one cleansing vehicle.

During the year the Council inaugurated a collection for householders' garden refuse, and although a small charge was made dependant on the quantity of refuse to be dealt with, this proved no obstacle, residents making full use of the facilities offered. In addition, the Councils' disposal point was kept open during each day and part of the week-end for those ratepayers who wished to get rid of unwanted materials themselves.

Some improvement in the department's labour situation was to be noted with satisfaction if not without reservation.



## Refuse Disposal

The whole of the refuse arising within the urban district is disposed of by means of controlled tipping in the Urmston Meadows. The quantity of material now having to be dealt with, particularly the waste from trade and industry, has risen somewhat alarmingly with the expansion of the activities of servicing contractors, and not only will it be necessary in the near future to take a hard look at unit disposal charges, but the department must consider carefully the usage and availability of future tipping space.

In the period 11,780 tons of household wastes, assessed on test weighings, and 6,182 loads (weights not available) of industrial, commercial and contractors' refuse were dealt with, and the sum of £2,380. was paid to the Council's Treasurer in respect of the latter service.

## Replacement of Refuse Receptacles

This rate <sup>borne</sup> ~~borne~~ service continued successfully and dustbins were renewed at an average cost per unit of £1. 19. 10d. with a total expenditure of £2,352. equivalent to .199 of a penny rate.

When the recent report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection was received the Health Committee fully considered the recommendations contained therein, but whilst the overall conclusions commanded fairly ready acceptance it was decided that a major reconstruction of the cleansing service of the district was inopportune insofar as dustless loading or the paper sack system was concerned; that at the present time the substantial additional cost to ratepayers would be unwarranted.

In order that some improvement can be effected a gradual changeover from the orthodox galvanised dustbin to the plastic receptacle is now taking place, this latter container being popular with workmen and householders alike.

## Departmental Transport

Motor transport operated by the department is as under:-

One Austin Luton-type Van.....	1953
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1957 *
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1959
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1960
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1961
One Ford Luton-type Van.....	1961
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1962
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader.....	1964
One Dennis Paxit IIIA 25 cubic yards.....	1966
One Dennis Paxit IIIA 25 cubic yards.....	1967
One Morris Mini Van.....	1966 +

\* Withdrawn from service when new vehicle received in 1967.

+ The latter vehicle is for the use of personnel of the Public Health Department as a whole.

## Salvage

Work in this section continued throughout the year, but how long this and other local authorities are prepared to collect, sort and bale waste paper and receive totally uneconomic prices from board manufacturers for this valuable raw material is conjectural. An opinion freely expressed is that the price per ton should be raised by at least one hundred per cent and even at this level income would not be in line with wages and other overhead costs.

During the year 939 tons of waste paper and cardboard were collected, and the sale of this material realised £8,201. (this included 123 tons received from the Borough of Stretford)

REFUSE COLLECTION 1967-68

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> GROSS EXPENDITURE: (i) Labour (ii) Transport (iii) Plant, equipment and buildings (iv) Other items  (v) Total gross expenditure	£  23,435 16,513 2,182 181  42,311	£  5,001 51 5,990 43  11,085	£  28,436 16,564 8,172 224  53,396
2	GROSS INCOME	86	10,362	10,448
3	NET COST	42,225	723	42,948
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-
5	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 37. 4.	s. d. 3. 11.	s. d. 41. 3.
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	26. 4.	-	26. 4.
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	67. 4.	7.	67. 11.
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 975	£ 16	£ 991
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,752	47	2,799



# SALVAGE RESULTS 1940 - 68

Year Ending	Waste Paper		Kitchen Waste		Textiles		Metals		Bottles, Jars, Cullet, Etc.		Miscellaneous		Totals	
	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £
31st March (1940 to 1945)	2123	11828	1473	2284	124	1508	517	1271	162	440	84	435	4483	17766
1946	312	2116	263	425	33	341	49	137	18	51	8	58	683	3128
1947	345	2268	286	472	23	261	48	143	32	167	7	61	741	3372
1948	362	2409	326	527	18	209	31	99	16	75	4	27	757	3346
1949	430	2885	324	522	21	241	37	135	22	107	4	30	838	3920
1950	471	2876	366	934	19	229	10	69	7	37	5	32	878	4177
1951	437	3193	305	838	14	228	27	119	3	15	3	23	789	4416
1952	495	8005	252	745	16	538	25	197	-	-	3	22	791	9507
1953	480	4052	215	718	21	397	42	258	-	-	2	18	760	5443
1954	458	3130	208	800	20	354	22	163	-	-	1	11	709	4458
1955	486	3480	-	-	23	426	34	240	-	-	2	14	545	4160
1956	518	4300	-	-	22	486	36	160	-	-	1	13	577	4959
1957	508	4009	-	-	25	578	46	282	-	-	1	10	580	4879
1958	483	3926	-	-	18	417	28	205	-	-	1	11	530	4559
1959	475	3801	-	-	24	368	4	56	-	-	1	7	504	4232
1960	481	3799	-	-	22	319	2	25	-	-	1	4	506	4147
1961	470	3728	-	-	20	258	1	4	-	-	1	4	492	3994
1962	501	4254	-	-	19	239	1	14	-	-	1	5	522	4512
1963	626	5178	-	-	21	313	-	-	-	-	1	1	648	5492
1964	682	5669	-	-	20	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	5939
1965	699	6004	-	-	20	310	-	-	-	-	1	40	720	6318
1966	716	6571	-	-	7	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	723	6668
1967	1012	9275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1012	9275
1968	916	7857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	7857
Totals	14486	115613	4018	8265	550	8387	960	3577	260	892	132	790	20406	137818
							Add Salvage Collection Allowances 1945-50							1294
														136524

\$10,000  
 \$9,000  
 \$8,000  
 \$7,000  
 \$6,000  
 \$5,000  
 \$4,000  
 \$3,000  
 \$2,000  
 \$1,000

SALVAGE INCOME  
 YEAR ENDING MARCH  
 1940 - 1968







